

POETRY.

From the Mother's Magazine.
TO A MOURNING MOTHER.
Thy little one is sleeping
Among the quiet dead!
And thou art sadly weeping
Above his lowly bed;
Thy little one but tasted
The cup of pain and we;
And then away he hasted
Where joys unceasing flow:
And now nor care or sorrow,
Shall dim his tearless eye;
His joy waits not the morrow;
His bliss shall never die.
Yet still thy night of sadness
Is cheer'd by heavenly rays;
Thy voice, tho' not of gladness,
Should still be one of praise.
Then tho' thy spirit's thirsting,
Once more to clasp thy child:
And tho' thy heart is bursting,
Oh! cease those accents wild!
Trust even now in heaven,
And love thy Savior still;
And tho' thy heart is riven,
Bow to thy Father's will.

TREASURY REPORT.

The State of Vermont in account with
Augustine Clark, Treasurer, Dr.
Sept. 30, 1836.—To paid de-
bentures of last legisla-
ture 14940 21
To paid salaries Judges Sup-
Ct. 5984 99
deduct fees in
civil suits 2189 85—3795 14
state's attorneys 2347 51
orders of courts 21522 95
wolf certificates 320 00
auditor's orders 7085 30
bear certificates 276 00
crow do. 2072 20
fox do. 1591 25
com's leaf and dumb 4223 67
sup't state prison 3943 55
on acts legislature 3943 55
sup't state house 23672 17
Harvey Bell for law re-
ports 1520 99
salaries of Sec. State and
Sec. of Gov. & Council
E. D. Barber, cl'k, half
year's salary 187 50
O. H. Smith, clerk pro
tem, do. 187 50
salary of auditor, en-
grossing clerk, treasur-
er and com'r school fund
Gov. Palmer bal. salary
Joseph Smith, of the Co.
of censors 12 30
debentures of convention
D. Pierce for stationary
and postage 5 03
several bank comm'r's
260 00
comm'r's of blind
bank Montpelier in p't
money borrowed 2200 00
do. interest do. 6 67
school fund 2676 70
balance in treasury 5472 94
\$108,150 49
CR.
By balance in treasury last
year 22722 46
cash received int. on ar-
rearages of taxes 563 14
from state's attorneys
on bonds given for deaf
and dumb 5035 62
for safety fund 69 25
law reports sold 3122 22
borrowed of b'k of Mont-
pelier 165 73
do. Burlington 7200 00
on dividend Burlington
bank 807 76
do. Essex 167 48
do. Farmers 403 23
do. Orleans 90 00
do. Woodstock 400 00
do. Manchester 195 92
do. Middlebury 742 25
do. Montpelier 240 00
do. Windsor 384 00
do. Brattleboro' 180 00
do. Bennington 360 00
do. Rutland 1080 00
do. Vergennes 488 00
do. Bell's Falls 400 00
do. St. Albans 240 00
do. Caledonia 216 00
do. Orange co. 240 00
do. Newbury 400 00
do. Far. & Mch. 300 00—7334 60
from selection of Will-
iamstown for show li-
censes 50 00
from Bates Turner to
balance acct's 20 00
from Joel Allen, clerk,
Grand Isle co., error in
issuing order 36 00
By cash received for taxes 4000 00
do. Pedlar's licenses 40938 43
do. Old State Bank debts 1986 50
do. On princ. of school
fund 4414 43
do. Int. on school fund 3088 02
\$108,150 49
Amount of taxes in arrear on the 30th
Sept. 1836, \$38,608 11.
Repeat
On the state of the school fund, Sept.
30, 1836.
State of Vermont, Dr.
To amt. on loan by exchange
of notes 2676 70
loan'd the state the past year 14546 94
17223 64
CR.
By amount received the past
year 17223 64
The amount on loan last year 50247 45
Deduct amt. of princ. paid
within the year 4414 43
45633 02

Add amount of exchange of
notes

2676 70
Also amount loaned in 1834 \$4,509 72
do. 1835 9192 38
do. 1836 14025 79
do. 1836 14546 94

\$56274 82
The auditor further reports that the
loans are believed to be satisfactorily se-
cured by mortgages on real estate, &c.

STATE PRISON REPORT.—ABSTRACT.

Receipt for labor of prisoners, the year
ending Sept. 30, 1836, \$9162 25
Expenditures, provi-
sions 3697 04
Hospital 221 06
Clothing and bedding 498 47
Fuel 461 75
Salaries 3070 00
Warden's pay 388 57
Repairs & contingent 792 34—\$9170 13
Whole number of prisoners Sept. 30,
1835, 126
Since received 37
163
Discharged (1 by death and 1 by
escape) 41
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1836, 122
GENERAL EXHIBIT.
To property, exclusive of debts and notes,
Sept. 30, 1835, 14413 85
Book debts after deducting
doubtful 20367 25
Notes 1525 26
Cash of Treasurer 4223 67
\$40530 03
By amt. of property exclu-
sive of bank debts and notes
Sept. 30, 1836, 13793 71
Book debts 15080 71
Notes 985 00
Debts less than amount against
prison last year 7710 35
Appraisal less on property,
Sept. 30, 1836, 540 00
Repairs expenses on ledger 402 00
Bill of expense on warden,
contingents, and store ex-
penses 1130 91
Am't to balance debt to state
prison 786 98
\$40530 03

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Exam-
ined.

By war, laws are compelled to silence;
charity is laughed at; youth is corrupted
by every species of vice; and contempt of
piety and general corruption of principle
and morals, are its attendants. And yet,
wonderful to relate, there are many who
argue with such a degree of plausibility,
in favor of what they call defensive war,
that even pious people are led into a per-
suasion that it is justifiable for Christians
to engage in it, for the safety and defence
of themselves, their country, liberties, civil
rights, &c., alleging that self-defence is the
first law of nature; and that custom and
the laws of nations, dictate to repel force
by force; can christianity, therefore, say
they, forbid it? To which let it be re-
plied,

1. That the author of the christian
Religion fully answered the query, "can
christianity forbid it?" when he said,
"Ye have heard that it hath been said, an
eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;
but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil;
but whosoever shall smite thee on thy
right cheek, turn to him the other also."
"If ye forgive not men their trespasses,
neither will your heavenly Father forgive
your trespasses." How clearly does
Christ here point out the change from
the Jewish law, to his own divine law of
peace and forbearance; and inculcates the
principles of forgiveness and non-resistance,
forbidding every kind of retaliation, or any
thing like repelling force by force!

2. Custom and the laws of nations cannot
be a certain criterion by which to
judge of the truth of a position; because,
they are fallible. Custom is changeable,
and often erroneous. Professed christian
warriors now detest former customs, of
putting all prisoners of war to the sword,
or making slaves of them; and, had the
laws of kingdoms or nations always been
consistent with the nature of christianity,
they would never have condemned the
martyrs to the flames, nor the Africans to
cruel slavery. Thus, as laws of nations
as well as custom, appear to have been
erroneous, they afford no support to the
advocates of war.

3. Self-defence, it is said, is the first law
of nature; but it is of nature only; it be-
longs solely to the animal life; and the
brute creation knowing no further, act up to
the perfection of their nature. Had man,
like them, no higher privilege than mortal
existence, he might be right in following
their example: but man is a rational crea-
ture, and has an immortal soul to guard
from every taint of guilt, and disobedience
to his Maker's will: consequently, if duty
to his God call for it, he is to give up all,
even his natural life. "He that loses his
life for my sake, shall find it," saith the
Saviour. Thus the martyrs yielded their
backs to the scourge, their breasts to the
sword of the executioner, and their bodies
to the flames, without resistance or a mur-
mur: even praying for their murderers.
And some of these died for refusing to
fight. But men are not only rational
creatures: those who lay claim to christi-
anity, profess to be governed by Chris-
tian principles. Yet, let it be remem-
bered, that we are no further governed by
christian principles, than as we are influ-
enced by Christ's spirit, follow his exam-
ple, and adhere to his precepts. Is there
to be found any thing like self-defence, in
any instance of his conduct? Or, do we
read many of his precepts, a command, or

even liberty to destroy men's lives in our
own or country's defence? Quite the re-
verse. He is emphatically called the
Prince of Peace; and the whole of his
example, and all his precepts lead to peace
and non-resistance.

How decided Christ's language! "My
kingdom is not of this world: if my king-
dom were of this world, then would my
servants fight, that I should not be deliv-
ered to the Jews. How natural the infer-
ence, that if we are his servants, influenced
by his spirit, we cannot fight. But he
not only urges christians to the negative
virtue of forbearance, but to the positive
virtue of love. "Ye have heard that it hath
been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor,
and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you,
love your enemies, bless them that curse
you, do good to them that hate you, and
pray for them that despitefully use you,
and persecute you." And why? "That
ye may be the children of your Father
which is in heaven."

Give the preceding scripture passages
their full scope, and can the principal of
war be supported for a moment? The
voice of impartiality, of religion, of hu-
manity, all unite to declare, how forced a
meaning must be supplied, to make them
breathe any thing but love, peace, good
will and harmony to the sons of men. If
christianity inspires with these pacific dis-
positions, the plea of war, to defend our
liberties, civil rights, and even life itself,
falls to the ground; for war cannot be un-
dertaken in this temper of mind: it cannot
be carried on in the spirit of love.

4. Our liberties and civil rights, are
certainly blessings, while they can be en-
joyed with innocence, or obtained without
being purchased by a crime; but their
value is not so important, as to warrant us
to violate the doctrine of Christ, in order
to defend them. They are blessings to
us, only as we make a right use of them.
At best, they relate to this life alone, and
like the fashion of the world to which they
belong, are rapidly passing away. A few
fleeting years will close our eyes to all
terrestrial objects, and place us beyond the
reach of worldly privilege or advantage;
and then, what will be their value to us?
Man can carry nothing with him when he
die, but the register of an approving
or guilty conscience: and can any pro-
fessing christian, even in defence of his
liberties, with this command imprinted on
his mind, "Love thine enemy, and render
to him good for evil;" thrust his fellow
creature through the heart, and hurry him
to the awful tribunal of his judge, with an
approving conscience?
To be continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Vermont Farmer.

IRON AT TROY, Vt.—The Rail Road
Journal of Sept. 24th, contains the follow-
ing statements.

The ore is inexhaustible—the inhabi-
tants call it "a mountain of ore." The
species is magnetic oxide, and makes a
very soft ductile yet tenacious iron.—
The analysis demonstrates 64 to 65 per
cent. pure iron—uncommonly rich. The
expense of mining is small; two tons of
ore, sufficient to make one ton of pig iron,
can be raised and transported to the fur-
nace for \$1.50. At Franconia, N. H.,
and Peru, N. Y. it costs 7 or 8 dollars per
ton to mine the ore.

To make one ton of pig iron it costs thus:
2 tons ore at the furnace 1,50
200 bushels charcoal 6
Preparing ore for furnace 1,50
Labor of 5 men 14,00

Transportation to Highgate on
Lake Champlain 38 miles 5
From there to Troy, N. Y. 3,50
22,50

This will sell at Troy, N. Y. or Al-
bany at \$45 to 50 per ton, and if prove as
pure as the imported, \$60. At present,
all that can be made will find a ready
market on the spot at \$45 to 50 for fur-
naces in the vicinity.

The Mississippi runs through Troy fur-
nishing abundant water power. Marble,
lime stone, clay, and the material for char-
coal, are abundant. The road to High-
gate is good, and the Connecticut Valley
Railroad is to pass directly through Troy.

Now while iron commands such an ex-
orbitant price, and such immense quan-
tities are for a long time to come to be
consumed for rail roads, and there exists
such quantities under our very feet, why do
not our people go to work more vigorously,
instead of paying Englishmen that im-
mense amount of profit which they might
put into their own pockets. A company
is chartered (\$300,000 capital) for work-
ing the mine at Troy and are going to
work. But there is a mine at Plymouth
in our neighborhood recently discovered,
of the magnetic oxide, very rich in quan-
tity and quality, where as yet nothing is
done; and there are doubtless beds and
veins unnumbered in the Green Mountain
from Troy to Bennington not yet discovered,
but which search will lay open.

The richness and extent of the Sulphur-
beds (copperas ore) at Stafford and
Shrewsbury are well known. Another
locality exists at West Hartford, not work-
ed. There are doubtless others in the
same line undiscovered.

Inference. The importance of a geo-
logical and topographical survey of the
State.

THE WEATHER.—THE HARVEST.—
For some days past we have had heavy
and incessant rain. The crops throughout
Ireland are excellent, but great alarm has
been occasioned by the damage which the
rain has caused.

Apples are so plenty in the country around
us, that it is impossible to gather them all.
Good pippins are selling in our market at
37 cents a bushel; peaches, 50 a 75 cents;
potatoes, 62 a 75 cents; turnips, 87 a 100
cents.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF
SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH DEPEND-
ENCIES.—The following is a statement of
the number of petitioners to the House of
Commons, for the abolition of colonial
slavery, which were presented previous to
the Abolition Act, which took effect Aug-
ust 1, 1834:

Baptists, 35,769
Calvinistic Methodists, 1,431
Calvanistic Non-conformists, 100
Catholics, 333
Countess of Huntington's chapels, 597
Independ'ts or Congregationalists, 26,080
New Connection Methodists, 3,965
New Connection Gen'l Baptists, 80
Old Independents, 780
Presbyterians, 2,527
Primitive Methodists, 1,770
Protestant Dissenters, 26,776
Protestant Evangelical Dissenters, 84
Relief Church, 1,016
Friends, 933
Unitarians, 425
United Associate Seceders, 21,903
United Christians, 119
Wesleyan Methodists, 229,426

In all, 2,826 petitions, and 352,403
signers. There were also 2,194 other
petitions, with 957,527 signers.

From the above, it will be seen that we,
as yet, have done comparatively nothing
in petitioning Congress. Let every male
and female in the free states, of proper age
and qualification, be solicited to sign a pe-
tition for abolishing slavery in the Dis-
trict of Columbia. The Effect on the
District is not the principal object in view;
it is to create a proper public sentiment
against slavery. Let the work be
done thoroughly and promptly.—N. E.
Spectator.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—A correspondent
of the National Intelligencer writes as fol-
lows, from Nachodoches under date of Sep-
tember 2d,—

"Let what will be the result of this in-
terference by the United States, the peace
of Texas is effectually broken up for a long
period of years. The old cultivators who
went there to make cotton and sugar, and
in whose name the insurrection began, are
disgusted; their influence has sunk under
the overbearing spirit of the adventurers
that have flocked into the country. These,
too are dissatisfied and many have gone
back again. There is no discipline; all
is confusion and insubordination. In the
mean time the speculators, who expect to
derive great advantages in the end, circu-
late fine stories about their army, and about
the cowardice of the Mexicans. I spoke
lately with a well-informed person just
from Mexico and New Orleans, and he
says the Mexicans are making prepara-
tions of great magnitude, and that what
they are doing is doing well; that they
will have a strong naval force in the Gulf
at the beginning of November, when the
Texans will have employment enough.
It is his opinion that Mexico, if necessary,
would continue the struggle for twenty
years, and I verily believe that the peace
of Texas is utterly broken up for a long
period, and that no body will derive any
advantage from its possession."

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the 11th
inst. two sons of Elder James Phillips, of
Warwick, in this State, one of them seven
and the other nine years old, were enticed
from home by a young man, to a quarry
of stone near the railroad bridge, building
across Pautuxet river. There they filled
their pockets and cap with powder, went
into an adjoining wood, and set fire to small
quantities of it on the ground. By some
means the fire was communicated to the
whole of the powder, and the two elder
boys were literally burnt to a crisp. The
youngest of the party, five years of age,
escaped uninjured. He immediately went
home and gave information of the
shocking affair to the father, who found
his children alive, but in a state not to be
described. One of them survived eleven
and the other twelve hours, retaining their
reason to the last struggle. The young
man who enticed these children, was about
twenty years of age, and he too was much
injured that his life is despaired of. A se-
rious warning this, both to parents and
children: let both remember it.—Provi-
dence Journal.

THE HARVEST. Much curiosity has
been exhibited to know the average annu-
al amount of grain produced in the United
States. There is no data which enable us
to arrive at an accurate result, but the fol-
lowing table, it is said presents as close an
approximation as the circumstances of the
case will permit:

Indian Corn, 100,000,000
Wheat, 50,000,000
Rye, 20,000,000
Oats, 20,000,000
Barley, 1,250,000

It must not be forgotten that South
America and the West Indies, are as de-
pendent upon us for the article of flour, as
our own citizens. The annual exporta-
tion to those countries is supposed to
amount to something like seven hundred
thousand barrels. Now it is impossible,
as some would suppose, to diminish the
threatened scarcity by adding this amount
to the home consumption, as these coun-
tries cannot do without the article at what-
ever price it may be held. The increas-
ed economy which they will be obliged to
practice, as well as ourselves, will in-
deed have the effect of diminishing the
amount exported, but this cause will
scarcely carry the quantity below five
hundred thousand barrels.—Arcana.

TEMPERANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.—
The use of ardent spirits has been prohib-
ited at all the stations of the Moravian
missionaries, and other measures adopted
to promote sobriety among the surround-
ing Hottentots not attached to the missions.

From the Philadelphia (U. S.) Gazette.

A WHIP. A person who keeps a gro-
cery store in this city, buying himself
yesterday in emptying a hoghead of
West India molasses, found in the cask a
hickory stick, nearly as large as a man's
wrist, and something like three feet long
—tied to one end of this was a largelash,
four feet long, made of braided raw horse-
hide. We swung the machine, and came
to the conclusion that half a dozen blows
upon the bare back of a human being,
would entitle him to a place in the hospi-
tal of the "incurables." It is not impos-
sible that the "tasker" had dropped his
whip for a time, and the poor wretches
purchased themselves a temporary respite
from its use, by dropping it into the mol-
lasses and heading it up. Perhaps, too,
the artifice was discovered, and the offend-
ing mortal made to feel the weight of a new
"Scourge that wakes, that punishes the tear."

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—In
preference to the dangerous experiment
of pulling a rearing horse backwards, I
recommend the adoption of the following
method:—Whenever you perceive the
horse's inclination to rear, separate your
reins and prepare for him. The instant
he is about to rise slacken one hand, and
bend or twist his head with the other,
keeping your hands low. The bending
compels him to move a hind leg, and of
necessity brings his fore feet down. In-
stantly twist him completely round two or
three times, which will confuse him very
much, and completely throw him off his
guard. The moment you have finished
twisting him round, place his head in the
direction you wish him to proceed, apply
the whip two or three times severely.—
The horse perhaps, will not be quite satis-
fied with the first defeat, but may be dis-
posed to try again for the mastery. Should
this be the case, you have only to twist
him, &c. as before, and you will find in
the second struggle, he is much more
easily subdued than on the former occa-
sion—in fact, you will perceive him quail
under the operation. It rarely happens
that a rearing horse, after having been
treated in the way described, will resort to
his trick a third time. But in going into
other hands, and having another rider, he
will be very likely to have recourse to
rearing.—The Sportsman.

PIT OF HUMAN BONES.—A singular
discovery has been made in Canada, about
11 miles from Dundas. The earth was
seen to be sunk about 15 inches, which
caused search to be made; when a large
number of pits, ten or twelve in number,
were found, containing human bones, and
various Indian implements, evidently
showing that not far from two thousand
Indians had been huddled into these re-
ceptacles, and buried without the least
order or system, and in great haste.—
Large trees were growing over some of
these sepulchres; the kettles, pots, hatch-
ets, brass spoons, earthen cups, wampum,
&c., were rotted and decayed, evidently
showing that they had been a long time
buried. One hundred and twenty-five
skeletons were found in one of the pits,
and the developer says that some of the
skeletons must have belonged to men as
much as eight feet in height. There is
probably some Indian tradition which
would throw light and interest on this
curious hill of human bones.

A VERY SIMPLE BUT VERY EFFICA-
CIOUS REMEDY.—A gentleman was com-
ing to this city from New York, some
days ago, when he happened to get a spark
from the locomotive engine into his eye.
He tried various means to remove it, but
all to no purpose; the spark remained in
his eye, and gave him very great pain.—
Coming on board the steamboat at Bur-
lington, such was the pain that he suffer-
ed that the accident became known to the
passengers generally, and finally reached
the ears of the Engineer of the boat, who
taking a horse hair with him went to the
cabin and sought the sufferer. "Are you
the gentleman?" said he, "who has got a
spark in your eye?" being answered in the
affirmative, "well, I am the man that can
take it out;" whereupon he simply for-
med a kind of loop of the horse hair by
bending it round and bringing the two
ends together, when raising the eye-lid
and inserting the loop between it and the
eye-ball, and then letting the lid fall again,
he drew the hair out, and with it the little
cause of the great pain. The gentleman
was at once relieved.

This is a very simple way of relieving
whatever may have got into the eye, and
it will be well for every body to remem-
ber.

REVIVAL AMONG SEAMEN AT LAHA-
NA.—Thirty-eight ships have visited La-
haina this fall, and the Lord has been with
us by his Spirit. We have seen more of
a revival among seamen, within a few
weeks, than we perhaps ever witnessed.
The work commenced at sea through the
distribution of a few tracts by a pious cap-
tain, and was increased in port. After a
solemn meeting on board one evening, in
which some one had recently found the
Saviour, came out boldly upon the Lord's
side. One master who had been serious
for some time, was more deeply impressed.
He returned to his ship; entered his state-
room; threw himself down before God,
and there soon found peace in believing.
While he remained with us his cup was
full to overflowing, and he was enabled to
tell others what a Savior he had found.
Some left port with serious impressions,
but alas! the great majority have gone a-
way, apparently stupid in their sins. One
valuable impression however, I trust all
have carried with them, viz. that men can
get religion at sea. That a man cannot
get religion at sea, has been the advantage
ground which Satan has long kept to hold
the sons of the ocean fast in his chains.
Consequently, a revival among seamen in
a foreign port, however small, is of vast
consequence.

THE HONORED AUTHOR. The au-
thor whom the printer delights to honor,
is one who writes legibly, with but few
erasures or interlineations; whose punc-
tuation is systematic, and may always be
depended upon; whose style is not in-
verted or unnatural, but flowing and easy,
and readily retained in the memory; who
uses Italic sparingly; foreign languages
never; and who makes no alterations
from copy in the proof sheet—such a man
is the glory and pride of the printer; in
him he sees no faults; the broad mantle
of his merits covers all minor defects; and
though his principles may be abominable,
and his purposes detestable, he is at least
sure of a good word from the compositor.
—Pittsburgh Ch. Herald.

LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods
for sale, or mechanics notify the
public of their intention of carrying on
business, they generally give people to
understand that they shall trade very low,
and perhaps go a "peg lower" than their
neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I
shall go the other way. Considering the
rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I
feel it my duty to go a "shade higher"
than formerly, on many articles of work,
and think it fair play to notify my custom-
ers accordingly. To shoe a horse round
with new, heavy shoes, then wait a year
and take one bushel of corn to cancel the
charge, don't "talk turkey" to me. 2240
lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount
now that it did five or six years ago, and
many other articles bear a price nearly or
quite in that proportion. Believing it also
to be an incorrect principle to shoe all
horses at the same price, I shall, from and
after the first day of October next, vary the
prices as near as may be, according to the
cost of shoeing. My usual cash prices will
be for shoeing a horse round with new
shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and
twenty-five cents, and my charging prices
from one dollar and twenty-five to one dol-
lar and fifty cents. As most kinds of
produce may be readily turned to cash, I
would say to those who have light work
done and make prompt pay in produce,
that the above alteration will not materi-
ally affect them. I would say also to my
"long tailed" customers who pay at all,
that it will be for their interest to "tee up"
in season.

When stock and produce comes down,
my prices for ready pay shall come down too.
Gentlemen may decide whether the
above is a correct principle to act upon,
and I will abide the decision.

J. HOLCOMB, Blacksmith.

Brandon, Sept. 24, 1836. 1

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on
hand, for sale,

MAHOGANY VENEERS, LOOK-
ING GLASSES, PLATES,

and other articles in their line, cheap
than can be had elsewhere in the State.—
They continue to carry on the CABI-
NET BUSINESS, at their old stand.

N. B.—AN APPRENTICE wanted at
the above business, immediately.
C. & A. L. KNOWLTON.
Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52f

FOR SALE.

A Tavern Stand and Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on
the most reasonable terms, the above
named property, well known as most eli-
gibly situated in the flourishing village of
Brandon. He will also sell his

LINE OF STAGES

between Brandon and Rutland. The
time of payment can probably be made to
convene the purchaser. It need not be
said that this is a rare opportunity for an
enterprising young man.

M. W. BIRCHARD.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836. 52f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

By orders of the Honorable the Court
of Probate for the District of West-
minster, will be sold at public auction on
Thursday the 10th day of Nov. next, at
one of the clock P. M., at the dwelling
house of Rebecca Crane, if not previously
disposed of at private sale, one ox and one
stag, two yearlings, one calf, and a three
years old colt, and probably other articles
belonging to the estate of Thomas Crane,
late of Brookline deceased.

D. M. CRANE, Adm.

Brookline, Oct. 18, 1836. 5

WOOL-CARDING NOTICE.

In consequence of the failure, on the
part of Mr Ordway, to perform his
part of the contract relating to the part-
nership of H. L. Ordway & Co. we her-
by declare said firm to be dissolved, and
all payments must hereafter be made to
us, as we have the books for collection.

We give further notice that Heman
Henry is no longer an Agent for the firm
of Nathan Carr & Co., and that payments
hereafter for work done by that company
must be paid to us also.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR,

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.

FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh,
croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever
and all other diseases of the head, chest and
lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medi-
cine, with numerous and respectable certifi-
cates and ample directions and much other information,
accompany each bottle and can be had at any
of the agencies gratis.

Sold by special appointment by